THE [*Numb.* 868.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *December* 24, 1761.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

FRIDAY laſt the Mails due arrived here from Falmouth, *being brought by the* Earl of Halifax Packet, *Capt.* Jefferies, *(inſtead of Capt.* Bolderſon, *who we hear was left behind ſick) in ſeven Weeks Paſſage; and from the Public Prints to the* 10th *of* October, *we have extracted the following freſh Advices:*

GLOGAU, September 18.

WHILE the combined army of Auſtrians and Ruſſians were boaſting that they held his Majeſty priſoner in his camp, he detached from thence on the 10th General Platen, with a corps of horſe and foot, who paſſed the Oder, and marched with ſuch celerity that he arrived on the 15th at Koblien, where the Ruſſians had various magazines, which he ſet on fire; he then proſecuted his march to Koſlin, where they had 5000 waggons parked, and covered by 4000 regular troops, theſe he inſtantly attacked, and after a ſhort reſiſtance, entirely routed, making Brigadier Czerepow, who commanded them, three Majors, twenty other officers, with 2000 men, priſoners, moſt of the other part of the corps being put to the ſword in the purſuit; he took likewiſe two pieces of cannon, and five obuſſiers. If Gen. Butterlin and General Laudohn had continued together two days more, he would have had time to have deſtroyed all their magazines.

Prentzlow, Sept. 20. There are letters from Berlin which ſay, that beſides the magazines already mentioned to have been deſtroyed by General Platen, the large magazine of the Ruſſians, in the town of Poſnania, has been ruined; and that a cheſt is alſo taken, with 80,000 rubles.

From the London Gazettes of October 3 *and* 10, 1761.

Madrid, Sept. 4. A report having been ſpread here, upon the arrival of the laſt letters from France, as if there was reaſon to apprehend an immediate rupture between our Court and that of Great-Britain; we underſtand that the Spaniſh miniſters, in a converſation which they had lately with the Earl of Briſtol, ambaſſador extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty, expreſſed their concern thereat, and declared very explicitly to his excellency, that, on the part of their Court, there was not the leaſt ground for ſuch apprehenſions, as the Catholic King had, at no time, been more intent upon cultivating a good correſpondence with England, than in the preſent conjuncture; and, at the ſame time, informed the Earl of Briſtol, that orders had been ſent to Monſ. Manſo, governor of San Roque, to reprimand ſuch of the inhabitants under his juriſdiction, as had encouraged the illegal protection given to the French privateer row-boats, under the cannon of a Spaniſh fort.

Hague, Sept. 29. Our laſt letters from the country of Heſſe mention, that Prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, was the 24th in the neighbourhood of Caſſel, and the Hereditary Prince at Holtzdorff, four leagues diſtant from Marbourg. But we have as yet no particulars of any operations that can be depended on. Upon the news of the Allies having repaſſed the Dymel, M. Broglio is ſaid to have quitted his head quarters at Eimbeck, and to have marched with his whole force towards Caſſel.

Hague, October 6. By the lateſt accounts received here from the army in Heſſe, which are of the 26th of September, Prince Ferdinand's head quarters were at Wilhelmſtahl, near Caſſel. The detachments which the Hereditary Prince had ſent along the Fulda and the Lahne, to deſtroy the enemy's magazines, have obliged M. Broglio to ſend a conſiderable body of troops to reinforce Lieut. General de Stainville, who encamps under the cannon of Caſſel, at which place the Marſhal himſelf was arrived, whilſt the reſt of his army was encamped between Gottingen and the Werra.

The French, after committing great exceſſes in the Principality of Eaſt Frieſland, had provoked the Peaſants to riſe in arms againſt them, which had obliged the firſt corps to abandon the country. They are, however, ſince returned in greater numbers, and have put a garriſon of 800 men into Embden. A detachment of the French light troops has likewiſe entered Oſnabrug, where they have demanded the moſt heavy and exorbitant Contributions.

The Ruſſians are certainly marched to Poeſen; and ſince they ſeparated from Gen. Laudohn, his Pruſſian Majeſty has levelled the intrenchments about his camp; from which it is imagined, that he intends to remove ſoon from thence.

ST. JAMES's, *October* 9.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT having reſigned the Seals into the King's hands, his Majeſty was this day pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Egremont to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. And, in conſideration of the great and important Services of the ſaid Mr. PITT, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, That a warrant be prepared for granting to the Lady Heſter Pitt, his Wife, a Barony of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baroneſs of Chatham, to herſelf, and of Baron of Chatham to her heirs male; and alſo to confer upon the ſaid WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; an annuity of Three Thouſand Pounds ſterling, during his own life, and that of Lady Heſter Pitt, and their ſon John Pitt, Eſq;

This day Earl Temple, keeper of the King's privy ſeal, reſigned the ſaid ſeal into his Majeſty's hands.

[*Thus far the two Gazettes.*]

Vienna, Sept. 23. The Ruſſian army has repaſſed the Oder in the neighbourhood of Steinen. M. Beck has ſeparated from them with thirty ſquadrons of Auſtrians. M. Laudohn ſtill occupies the ſame camp with 166 ſquadrons, and 18000 Ruſſians. M. Daun has reinforced the poſt of Dippolſwalde, in Saxony. This general has informed the court, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia is on the point of marching, and that his baggage and ovens have been ſent to Torgau. The army of the Empire has ſtill its center at Welda, and detachments at Ronnebourg, Altenbourg, Zeits, and about Leipſic.

Saxony, Sept. 24. Some of the Ruſſian Army has ſeparated from that of M. Laudohn. Several motions are making, which excite our attention. This general has, it is ſaid, received orders to ſend a conſiderable body of his troops to Count Daun. The King of Pruſſia being informed of this ſtep, has demoliſhed his intrenchments, and M. Laudohn is intrenching in his turn.

Hamburgh, Sept. 29. If we may depend upon letters from Brandenbourg, by the laſt poſt, the Ruſſian army has not only repaſſed the Oder, but probably arrived on the 20th in the neighbourhood of Poſnania. The ſame advices aſſure us, that the Pruſſians, under General Platen, were near Colberg, and that the place makes a vigorous defence. From another quarter we learn, that on the 27th General Laudohn had attacked one of the wings of the Pruſſian army, but the exceſſive fire from a maſked battery ſoon obliged him to give over his enterprize, with the loſs of a great many men. They add, that a few days after this attempt, the king reſolved to put his army in motion, and was ſuppoſed to have ſome project of the utmoſt importance in view.

Frankfort, Sept. 29. The light troops of the Allies are ſtrolling all over the country of Heſſe, and carry off abundance of proviſion and ammunition deſtined for the French. Among other captures, they have carried off a large quantity of wine, and a box containing 200 gold watches, and a large quantity of jewels.

Weſel, Oct. 3. M. Soubiſe encamps at Coesfeld; his advanced guard occupies Lingen, Tecklenbourg, Hoya, Vecht, and all Eaſt Frieſland, and is raiſing immenſe contributions. They are ruining all the rich magazines, and have ordered all the fineſt horſes from towns and villages to be brought in to them. Two hundred and fifty of the Allies have been taken in Embden; and Oſnabrug, not able to ſatisfy the demands of the French, has been given up to pillage. And on Wedneſday laſt 112 waggons, loaded with woollen and linen cloth and plate, were brought in here, taken from thence. Moppen, a little fortified town near Embs, where the Allies have a large magazine, is inveſted, and going to be beſieged. The French light troops make excurſions as far as Bremen.

LONDON, *October* 5.

According to ſome letters from Berlin, a new treaty between the King of Pruſſia and the Grand Signior, was concluded the 22d of laſt June, and great preparations of war are making at Conſtantinople, and other places in the Turkiſh Empire. The firſt treaty between theſe two powers was ſigned about three months before.

October 6. Four Spaniſh men of war, three of 70 guns, and one of 64, ſailed from Cadiz on the 27th of Auguſt, but their deſtination is a ſecret; and the ſame account ſays, that Admiral Saunders, with 18 men of war, ſailed from Gibraltar on the 20th of the ſame month; that he ſteered towards the Levant, but in the night tacked about; and that all his Ships are ſtationed at different Capes, from that of St. Vincent's to the Streights.

October 7. Private letters from Hamburgh aſſure, that the principal cauſe of the ſeparation of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies was a kind of pique and jealouſy between Laudohn and Butterlin about the command, and the open antipathy of their reſpective troops to each other.

All the artificers in the King's yards are ordered to work double tides, Sundays alſo, to fit out the men of war.

Yeſterday both houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, and were further prorogued by commiſſion to the 3d of November, when they are to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

It is ſaid Admiral Rodney is appointed to command on an expedition in the Weſt-Indies, under whom two Commodores will alſo act, and that he will ſoon ſail with the Marlborough, ſome ſhips of the line, and frigates.

People were ſo affected this morning, with the news of a certain great commoner's reſigning his public Employment, that many thouſands in the city were in tears.

October 9. We hear that every ſhip of war in our ſervice is to be ſpeedily put into commiſſion.

The people of England have ſo true a Notion of the deceitful nature of the French, and ſo juſt a ſuſpicion of all overtures or propoſals of peace from that faithleſs nation, that a complete victory, gained over their army in Germany, would ſcarce have cauſed a greater or more general rejoicing in this kingdom, than the departure of M. Buſſy out of it; as it put an end to all French negotiating and intriguing, and ſeemed to aſſure them, that the many glorious Acquiſitions, gained in the courſe of this war, would not be all negotiated away, and loſt again, by a diſhonourable peace.

A letter from Cadiz to a merchant in town, ſays: "The partiality of the Spaniards to our profeſſed enemies the French, which before was always too evident, becomes now every day more and more notorious. Our invoices and bills of lading are examined with the greateſt rigour, our permits detained on the moſt trifling pretences, our goods frequently obliged to lie in the warehouſes for want of being examined by the proper officers, and every method uſed to our diſcouragement, while the French are continually experiencing ſome new token of their favour, and the ſhips of that nation permitted to paſs almoſt duty free. We know not in what theſe things will end; but from the frequency of the expreſſes, which we are aſſured are conſtantly paſſing from Madrid to Paris, and the great preparations making in Ferrol and other ports of Spain, for fitting out Fleets, the deſtination of which is kept an entire ſecret, we look upon a war between Great-Britain and this crown as almoſt inevitable."

It is ſaid that Monſ. Buſſy, the French miniſter, ſo well improved his time while he was here, that he negotiated a very conſiderable loan for the French King at ten per cent. well ſecured to the lenders, to be paid off, both principal and intereſt, within twelve months after the war is ended. Many perſons are ſuſpected on this occaſion, but it would not be prudent to point out any of them, till we have better authority than mere rumour.

The public in general, on hearing that Mr. PITT had reſigned the ſeals to his Majeſty, expreſſed their ſorrow in a moſt lively manner, at the removal of a man, whom they have long conſidered as the father of his country; and ſo great was their hatred to any faction, who oppoſed his wiſe and prudent meaſures, that on the evening of the news of his reſignation, abundance of gentlemen, both in private and public, toaſted "confuſion to his enemies, hoping that he would ſoon be reinſtated into that high office, which he has always diſcharged ſo much to the glory and true intereſt of Great-Britain."

It is ſaid that a certain great commander, who lately reſigned his employment, has refuſed acting again in that capacity, unleſs the plan that he has propoſed for the vigorous proſecution of the war is agreed to.

Oct. 10. Whereas many falſe and ſcandalous ſuggeſtions (with a deſign to inflame the minds of the people) were inſerted in the public papers of yeſterday, repreſenting, among other things, that Monſ. de Buſſy is returning here ſoon, and that a peace would be concluded with the French, on any terms they ſhould offer; we can, from good authority, affirm, that there is not the leaſt foundation for theſe infamous reports: There appears to the contrary, ſo little deſire at preſent, of concluding peace, on any terms which can be conſidered as diſadvantageous or diſhonourable to this country, that we are aſſured there are preparations now making for carrying on the war, with even greater vigour than ever.

We are informed, that part of the buſineſs of the court of common council next Tueſday will be, to propoſe giving the thanks of the city of London to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, for his many ſignal ſervices done to this nation during his adminiſtration; and at the ſame time to expreſs their concern for the loſs of them, in future, to his King and country.

They acknowledge, in letters from Vienna, that there has been no ſuch ſcarcity of proviſions in the King of Pruſſia's army as they had imagined: The Duke de St. Elizabeth, miniſter from the King of the Two Sicilies, who paſſed through the Pruſſian camp, in his way from Warſaw to Vienna, and paid his reſpects to the King, was ſurprized at the fine appearance his troops made, and the admirable order in which his camp was kept.

From Paris they give broad hints that they are abſolutely ſure of being aſſiſted by Spain, and that the negociation for this purpoſe was concluded ſo long ago as the 26th of Auguſt.

A report prevails at Paris, that in conſideration of the ceſſion of the iſland of Minorca, Spain is to lend his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty a fleet of forty ſhips of the line, and to accommodate him farther with a loan of forty millions.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to order in council, that in the ſervice of the church of England, where the royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order ſhall be obſerved, viz. OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN CHARLOTTE, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES, AND ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY.

It has been induſtriouſly propagated, ſince it has been known that Mr. P. has really reſigned, that the Spaniards have no intention of breaking with us, or aſſiſting the French, which we ſhould be very glad to find true; but we cannot conceive that all their great preparations, which every mail brings an account of, can be for nothing; they would hardly put themſelves to that expence, as they know very well we ſhould never attempt moleſting them, were they not to give us ſtrong room for ſuſpicion by their preparations for war; which is a ſtrong indication of their intention of aſſiſting the French, or breaking with us when opportunity offers; for they have no occaſion for their Ships of War for any other purpoſe, except a few to guard againſt the Barbary ſtates.

From the inactivity of our fleets for theſe many months paſt (ſince the reduction of Belleiſle) one would ſuſpect there is ſome foundation for a report, that a certain perſon ſhould ſay, that his advice had been diſregarded for ſome time paſt.

We ſhould be glad to hear that the ſo long talk'd of expedition fleet had ſailed, for we are in ſome apprehenſion if it does not ſail ſoon, the weſterly winds will ſet in, which may prevent its getting out when ready for ſailing.

We can aſſure the public, that a certain noble duke, remarkable for his generous and benevolent diſpoſition, has kindly interpoſed his good offices to reconcile thoſe differences, which we hope will not long ſubſiſt among the great.

The loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſians, in the late affair with M. Platen, by the ruining their Magazines, is ſaid to amount to above five hundred thouſand crowns.

Advices from Genoa, dated Sept. 14, run thus:—All our letters from Madrid agree in saying, that the King of Spain had sent orders to the several ports throughout his dominions, to arm all the ships and frigates lying there, and keep them in readiness to put to sea on the first signal. These letters, however, are very silent in regard to the object that occasions these extraordinary preparations, which puzzles our politicians extremely; some of whom, however, are of opinion, that all this is in consequence of some new engagements, contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles.

We are informed, that several eminent merchants of this city have given orders to their brokers to purchase a large number of ships, such as may be converted into privateers, with the utmost speed, to be in readiness to act against the Spaniards, so soon as war shall be declared against that nation.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

Private Letters from London assure us, That the Occasion of a late able and Patriot Minister's Resignation, was owing to the Opposition that was made to the Advice he gave in Answer to a Message that was looked upon as an Insult from the Court of Madrid.——*His Advice was,* "*The Sending of a Fleet of Ships to their principal Port of Cadiz, and there to come fairly to an Explanation on the Matter, by burning, sinking and destroying, if they answered the Engagements they had entered into with the Court of France, against the English, and to which they signed in August last;*" *the Purport of which is, to furnish the French with Ships of War and Money.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 10.

Mr. Pitt resigned his Seals Monday last; the King sent Him Word on Tuesday, that he intended to give a Peerage to Lady Hester, and a Pension of 3000*l. for three Lives. Wednesday he answered Lord Bute, accepting of the same. Thursday it was made public. Friday and To-day it has been the Talk of the Town.*

Ten Regiments raised; several Ships more put in Commission; have no Hopes of a speedy Conclusion of this War; however suspect that it is not so remote as some People imagine.

A Gentleman in Bristol writes his Friend in New-York thus: *At such a strong Appearance of a Spanish War prevails, suppose by the time the Packet sails, Accounts will be sent of a Fleet sailing for Cadiz, to demand a direct Answer to such Questions as may result from the late Treaty which the Spaniards have signed with the French; a Copy of which Treaty Mr. Pitt read to a late Council (which was called on the Occasion) adding, as his Opinion, that it would be best to declare War with Spain immediately; which was opposed by all present (except Earl Temple) in such a Manner, that Mr. Pitt resigned his Seals; however, it is expected he will be prevailed on to act again, and I wish he may, as the War is like to continue some Time, especially as the Spaniards have taken a Part in it.*

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 10.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 6, 1761.

Mr. Pitt resigned the Seals Yesterday, for what Reason is not yet certainly known; but it is extremely likely he was for protracting the War, rather than yielding in the least to the French, and for bringing the Spaniards to an immediate Explanation, who, it is said, by a late Treaty, have agreed to assist the French with a large Sum of Money; in regard to all which, he has the Voice of the People clearly on his Side.——

The Coronation was a splendid Shew indeed! I was in Westminster Hall in the Evening, and surely nothing earthly could exceed it. The Quantity of Jewels, and fine Clothes, were immense, which made a brilliant Appearance, as the Hall was lighted up with near 4000 *Wax Candles.*——*The King behaved like an Angel. Nothing can exceed the Benignity of His Countenance and Manner.*—*At his Coronation, he seemed to feel the Importance of the Oath he was taking, and conducted himself, throughout the whole Ceremony, in such a Way as must secure him the Esteem, Veneration and Affection, of all who saw him. The Queen's Behaviour was also in every Instance unexceptionable. She is, in my Opinion, vastly agreeable, full of Good-nature and Affability, and seems to have an humble, and very becoming and grateful Sense of the high Station to which Providence has raised her.*—*In short, all would be well, provided our Statesmen would but agree, till we have happily and honourably concluded the War; when this Nation will have arrived at a Degree of Felicity, Reputation, Trade and Opulence, hitherto unequalled in our own History, or in that of any other People.*

A Letter from Antigua, dated November 5, *mentions Captain M'Pherson, in the Britannia Privateer of this Port, having just carried in there two ten Gun French Privateer Sloops, called the Soleil and Mars, with above* 50 *Slaves on board; and that they will be worth at least Four Thousand Pounds.*——*He took them about* 60 *Leagues to Windward of that Island.*

Captain Lyon, who arrived here on Saturday last from Antigua, left that Island in Company with Captain M'Pherson, and kept with him about three Days; but being chaced by a Ship soon after he left the Britannia, he altered his Course, so that he fell in with her again, when she was in full Chace of, and almost up with, another Sloop, thought to be a third French Privateer, which, it was believed, must soon be taken.—*It is said there are not less than* 70 *Privateers at Sea from Martinico.*

Before Captain Lyon sailed, Sir James Douglas, with His Majesty's Ships, having the Forces on board from the several Islands, had gone to Barbados, in order to join the Fleet from New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 24.

By a *London* Paper of the Beginning of *October*, we find, that the *Phœnix*, Capt. *M'Gachin*, from this Province, was arrived at *Portsmouth*.

Monday last, a Vessel loaded with Rum, which went out a few Days before for *Baltimore*, return'd hither, being prevented from getting into *Patapsco* by the Ice.

Tuesday Afternoon arrived here, the Snow *Dunlop*, Capt. *Russell*, last from *Bristol*, but has had a long Passage. She came out of *Liverpool* the 24th of *May* under the Command of Capt. *Boyd*, and on the 21st of *June* was taken by a Privateer of *Bayonne*, off the Banks of *Newfoundland*, and was sent for *Bilboa* in *Spain*; but off *Cape-Finisterre* she was retaken by the *Loo* Frigate, Capt. *Taylor Penny*, who carried her into *Bristol*.

LATELY PUBLISHED, and to be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE, *(Price single* 8 *Coppers)*

THE *MARYLAND* ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1762.

SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE.

WALTER DULANY.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Reverend Jacob Henderson, *deceased, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of* February *next, at his late Dwelling-House in* Prince-George's *County,*

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, that are young and healthy; among which are several good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Also, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Household Furniture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Payment given till the first of *August* next, at which Time, should Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Interest will be demanded, by

ROBERT TYLER, Executor.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. *Joseph Hill*, deceased, are desired to bring them in. Those Indebted are desired to make immediate Payment. All Persons Indebted on Bond, &c. are desired to pay the Interest as soon as it becomes due.

ROBERT PLEASANTS, THOMAS SPRIGG, } Executors.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 12*th of* January, *at the* GOLDEN-BALL, *the lower End of Church-Street, near the Dock,*

A VERY handsome, large, commodious Brick Dwelling-House, 36 Feet by 36 Feet, Two Story High, with a Hip-Roof, a Kitchen, Wash-House, and two Cellars; there are 5 Rooms on the first Floor, 3 with Fire-Places; 6 Rooms on the second, 5 with Fire-Places; and the upper Story all in one with a Fire Place at each End, all completely finished. Also, 3 Negroes, 4 white Servants, and 5 Horses with a Cart and Tackling: Likewise 362½ Acres of Land, well Timber'd, lying on *Little Choptank* in *Dorchester* County, within Two Miles of a good Landing.

There will likewise be Sold, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking-Glasses, and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a very good BILLIARD-TABLE.

The Household Goods to be Sold for Currency, the other Articles for Sterling.

If any Gentleman incline to make a private Purchase of the House, the Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, who will agree for and dispose of the same.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Bond or Note, who do not discharge them by the 12th of *January*, may depend on being sued or warranted.

JAMES CHALMERS.

Calvert County, *December* 10, 1761.

DRIFTED from the Landing of the Subscriber, about two Miles below *Benedict-Town*, on the 4th or 5th Instant, a YAUL that rows with four Oars, about 15½ Feet Keel, Ship built, painted blue, with a fresh Coat of Turpentine, an Iron Flower de Luce on her Stem, and an Iron Chain run through an Auger Hole bored in a Locust Post. Whoever takes up the said Boat, and will bring her to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Clement Trigg*, near *Bladensburg* in *Prince George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock R.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Edward Burrage*, near the Mouth of *Seneca*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder H C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore County, *Nov.* 25, 1761.

STOLEN from the Plantation of the Subscriber, in the Fork of *Gunpowder* River, a Bright Bay Mare, well spread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years old, a Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and branded thus X.

Also, a Dark Bay Horse, a natural Pacer, 14 Hands high, with a white Spot over one of his Eyes, branded as the Mare.

Likewise, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high before, the other low before, with a Patch on the Pommel, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Housing to it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, shall be Rewarded with Forty Shillings, or secures the said Horse, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds, and for either the Horse or Mare, with Four Pounds, paid by ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. *Roberts*'s Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary fast Sailer, Launched last *June*, will carry upwards of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain.

For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber in *Annapolis*. ROBERT BRYCE.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, living near Upper-Marlborough, *in* Prince-George's *County, on the Second Day of* January *next, for good Bills of Exchange,*

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, all young and healthy, chiefly between 10 and 20 Years of Age; among these Slaves there are Two Wenches about 16 or 17 Years of Age, who understand Spinning and Knitting, and a young Fellow of 20 Years of Age, a good Plowman and Cartman.

The Sale to be on a Plantation near Mr. *William Beall*'s.

As the Subscriber will have Occasion to remit the Bills by the Sailing of the forward Ships, Time for Payment will be given to the Purchasers, 'til the Tenth of *June* next; after which Time, in Case of Failure, Interest will be expected, and Security, if required.

WILLIAM PARKER.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the Second Day of January *next, at Mr.* Gassaway's *House in* ANNAPOLIS,

ABOUT 800 Acres of Land lying within 4 or 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, made up of several Tracts adjoining to each other, purchased by the late Mr. *Woodward* of his Sisters *Mary* and *Elizabeth Woodward*, and of the late Col. *Tasker*; on Part of which Land is the late Governor *Bladen*'s Vineyard, about 20 Acres of very good improved Meadow, a very large young Apple Orchard curiously assorted, many of the Trees being *English* Grafts, a very good Stone Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen, and other curious as well as valuable Improvements.

Also, The Rent and Reversion on a Lease for 99 Years, renewable forever, of the Ground on which Mr. *James Chalmers*'s Dwelling House stands. The yearly Rent is 5 *l.* Sterling, and a Year's Rent payable on Renewments.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of Mr. *Henry Woodward*, deceased, are desired to bring them in: And all Persons indebted, are requested to make Payment.

MARY WOODWARD.

STOLEN from *Piscataway* Town, on the 24th of *November* last, a likely Bay Mare, and a Saddle; the Mare is about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus R 2, has some Saddle Spots, with one white Spot on the off Thigh, and paces naturally. She is supposed to be stolen by one *William Thomas*, who has lately been a Soldier, he is a small Fellow, wears a white Coat and red Jacket, but may change his Dress.

Whoever brings the said Mare and Saddle to the Subscriber, living near *Piscataway*, shall have Two Pistoles for the Mare, and Half a Pistole for the Saddle, paid by

SAMUEL MIDDLETON MARLOW.

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